

The Weekly Louisianian

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.]

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 6.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877.

NUMBER 17.

The Louisianian.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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THREE MONTHS.....75
WEEK COPIES.....5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its sixth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the *BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER* published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.
And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a **FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE** the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM
shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident The Louisianian will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races; Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. H. GRIFFIN,

Attorney & Solicitor of Claims

Office:

Pointe Coupee Parish near P. O.

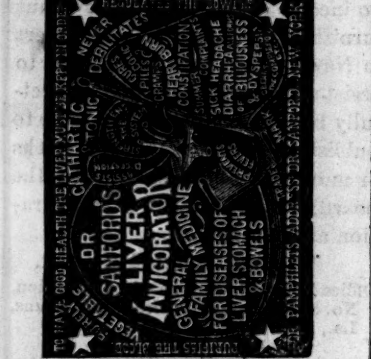
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No. 108 Gasquet Street, New Orleans.

Claims against the United States Government for Bounty, Additional Bounty, Arrear of Pay, Pensions, Prize Money, or for property destroyed during the late war, collected on the Shortest Notice.

Persons Desiring to Enter 160 Acres of Land under Act of Congress, June 8, 1872, giving Homesteads to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, their widow, father, mother or orphan children, can do so by addressing this office.

Office hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.



RAILROADS.

ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after May 12, 1877, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calcasieu street depot:

Express No. 1.....5:00 p. m.
Express No. 3.....7:55 a. m.
Express No. 2.....9:30 p. m.
Express No. 4.....8:35 a. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Cairo and Milan, Tenn., and for St. Louis. Sleeping cars attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no connection at Du Quoin for Chicago. A connecting train between New Orleans and McComb City. Leave New Orleans at 3:30 p. m. Saturday, and 7:30 a. m. Sunday. Arrive at Du Quoin at 9:30 p. m. Sunday, and 9:15 a. m. Monday.

Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common, under City Hotel.

A. D. SHELTON Agent.

E. D. FAOST, General Manager.

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THE N. O. AND MOBILE RAILROAD—MOBILE LINE.

The Great Through Route to the E. N. West, via Louisville, St. Louis and St. Paul, carrying the U. S. Mail.

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.
Express.....6:45 a. m.
Express.....5:00 p. m.

ARRIVE.
Express.....11:25 a. m.
Express.....9:55 p. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON,

Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 10 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville via St. Louis, and with Cincinnati, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berth inquire at the Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

WM. BE DELL, Agent.

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CHROMOS.

Agents: best chance of the season; all the new and taking Chromos—Falls of the Rhine, On the Susquehanna, Off Boston Light, Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Virgin Vista, Beatrice, Snow Storm, American Fruit, Pier at Calais, Passau on the Danube; also, brilliant 9x11 Chromos, on black or white mounts, floral business cards, stationery, school cards, statuary, mottoes, black ground panels; also, frames and agents' supplies at very bottom prices. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for \$3.00 outfit. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington St., Boston, headquarters for Foreign and American Chromos.

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GEO. D. GEDDES,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 218 Erato, between Baronne and Carondelet Streets.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, AND PLAIN COFFINS always on hand.

CARRIAGES furnished at the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declarations of principles:

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league of States, and the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured, at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these Governments to the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle—"that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of the citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put in immediate and vigorous execution all their constitutional powers for removing any causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to the provision that the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

Commercial prosperity, public morals and National credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments; and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithful officers. To this end the interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not debate appointments to office. The inevitable result in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency to the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparring.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments, that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is given to the native born and that all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the recent amendments of the Federal Constitution, and demands that the same rights, in its laws, which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, by the competent enactment of Federal legislation, be secured to women to the same extent of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government,

and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and strip, in the Territories, that relic of barbarism—polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure the end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the Nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deplore all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the Nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil National honor and human liberty.

16. We charge the Democratic party with being the same old enemies and enemies as those who sympathized with treason, with making the ends of justice by its partisan and unscrupulous methods, and with the National's recent focus with reasserting the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion, with sending Union soldiers to the rear, promoting Confederate soldiers to the front, with deliberately proposing to regulate the military affairs of the Government by the equally false and imbecile upon the overwhelming financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the Government, and with warring the country against trusting a party thus unscrupulously, recreant, and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the sustained hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services, in war and in peace.

J. B. SOLARI AND SONS.

PIPE-HEADSIECK

CHAMPAGNE

100 baskets of this celebrated brand of Champagne landing ex steamer ship Haver, from Havre, and for sale by

J. B. SOLARI & SONS,

27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp street

10 CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES

25 cases of 25 cartons French PRUNES

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CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Md.,

October 28, 1877.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Seldom in the history of American partisanship has it been so difficult to cast a political horoscope as now. Political Jeremiahs are not lacking, however, who believing political prophecies an exact science dolefully transmit the Republican party to the shades of oblivion, the country to the Democracy and the colored race to a condition compared with which slavery was Utopia.

These predictions must be taken with some grains of allowance emanating, as they do, from the late high-priests of the sacred machine. Still it requires some degree of philosophy, unshaken by the mutation of public events to view the facts as they are, unprejudiced by fears of the future or regrets for the past.

The result in Ohio is the forerunner of that in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey; and though there may be some remnants of comfort in the aggregate, the final summing up will be heavily against the Republican party. It is not wise therefore to ignore these predictions entirely; but better to give them due weight in our calculations of the future political situation.

The indication now seems to be tolerably clear that the first of January 1878 will dawn upon the broken and shattered fragments of that grand political army under whose banner we have so often marched to glorious victory. It seems now a foregone conclusion that at that time the Republican party, North as well as South, will have ceased to be a victorious organization.

It is not our province to question why this prospect is so gloomy—it is enough for us to know that this is the promise of the immediate future; and there is little consolation to be gathered from other sources. The Republican party must lose five Senators in 1879 and possibly eight; and their present nominal majority of five will cease to exist. A belief in the unity of the Republicans in the U. S. Senate and a real faith in the Republicanism of President Hayes leaves room for the hope that this precarious majority will not be diminished by political suicide. In any event the U. S. Senate will be Democratic in 1879. And it is claimed with good reasons, that the lower House of Congress will be Democratic by an increased majority.

This, however is by no means certain; and will depend very largely upon the conduct of the local governments of the South towards the colored citizens of that section. The occasion must arise to test the good of the promises of the Democracy of the South in protecting all citizens in their political rights. A failure to do so in the campaign of 1878 will create a reaction in the North that will make the lower House Republican. A fair chance in an open field will increase the Republican representation from the South and give us a larger colored representation than we have ever had. In either event the outlook is against the Democracy controlling the lower House of Congress. There is a two fold danger to be apprehended from the apathy of our people; hence the necessity of detailed and perfect organization. A failure to vote will give the Democracy all the material they desire to show to the country, either that the negro is perfectly happy under their rule, or that their vote is divided and demoralized, or our candidates will be defeated by an indisposition of our people to vote. I am not of those who believe the case a hopeless one, neither do I despair of seeing the colored voters of the coun-

try, a live, contending, determined, earnest political body with capable representation in every department of government, national, State and municipal.

If the colored vote is organized in the South and every Congressional and Legislative district is manfully contested by candidates of their own, good results must follow; not the least of which will be a compact body of men struggling for political existence in the campaign of 1880.

In the past there were many reasons why there should not be separate political organizations of the colored citizens of the country. These reasons no longer exist. And if they did the present peril which threatens the political and all the rights of our people would be sufficient reason to disregard them. All the philosophy that we can muster will not enable us to ignore the fact that the dominant race everywhere in the country has settled down to a conclusion, however erroneous, that the negro has ceased to be power worthy of consideration in political calculations; and nowhere is this so evident as within the influence of the administration at Washington. There may be those who would accept the condition as inevitable, and await the coming of another political menium. I confess I am not one of these.

Evidences are constantly accumulating that whatever of respectability or excellence is accomplished in any department of life by the negro must be attained by his own effort; and thrown thus upon his own resources, if he does not combine all his power for his own advancement and aggrandizement his enemies—and they are legions will fall back upon the ante-bellum argument that he is unprepared for the advantages of citizenship. The political importance of more than a million of colored votes has never been overestimated and has never been duly recognized by the party that was placed and kept in power by that vote; and now, more than ever, there is a disposition to ignore it entirely for the reason that in those States where it has been a victorious power in the past the machinery of government is in Democratic hands and the hope of redemption confided to the delusion of Democratic derision. In fact the Southern States are remitted to the control of the rebel element, and the National Republican party is strengthening their hands to give them power to throttle Republicanism in 1880. It remains to be seen if the colored leaders object to this arrangement for the final remission of the colored element to the shades of ignoble oblivion. Certain it is that the Republicans can not elect a President without the colored vote, and it is equally certain that as an organized power that vote can defeat any candidate.

It is our duty therefore, in future to put our votes where they will do most good for ourselves, under such conditions as will provide against any treachery which would deprive us of the just rewards of victory.

I have no desire to reflect upon the honesty of President Hayes or to question his good intentions, for the fact is forced upon us that he has no means of knowing the true sentiment of the colored people of the country. With due respect to the capacity and representative character of the members of his cabinet it must be conceded that they entered upon their official duties imbued with the idea of the existence of flagrant abuses of a former administration; among them and due recognition of the colored element. In the cabinet, then, we have no friend who does not class our active participation in public

affairs as an exotic of fungus growth that ought to be discouraged.

Among the many eminent colored men who have basked in the sunlight of the President's genial smiles none have been free to give expression to the actual feelings of the colored people of the country; for very obvious reasons which appointments to office and pressure for appointments will explain.

If the President expected to find the real condition of the colored people of the South in his tour through a portion of that region he is doomed to a signal disappointment as in the effect of his enthusiastic reception in Ohio. Bluff old Ben Wade is to-day the better exponent of the colored men of the country than any living man; although the old shoot-the-traitor policy of the Grant Administration was advocated in his case freely. The result in Ohio sustains that grand old war-horse of equal rights. Mr. Editor, let the LOUISIANIAN speak out in such unmistakable terms as to be heard even in Washington. Sound the key-note and lead the van for an independent organization of the colored people of the country. I am fully cognizant of

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Editor and Proprietor.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Mr. FRANK W. LADDINS will continue as our local reporter. All courtesies extended to him will be kindly remembered.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Haley—corner Canal and Commercial Alley.
Ellis—opposite Postoffice.
Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Alley.

AGENTS.
H. A. CORBIN, Louisiana.
H. H. MARSH, Plaquemines.
J. S. HINSON, Indiana.
W. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRABER, Ohio.
PROF. W. ROBERTSON, Missouri.
W. B. BARRETT, New Orleans.

This is an "off year" in Mississippi. Democratic majority 100,000.

R. B. Elliott, ex-Congressman of South Carolina is to lecture in St. Louis during the coming winter.

The Elevator of San Francisco, in its issue of Oct. 27th publishes the article "School Luncheons," twice.

The elections are over and the political mathematicians are hard at work on the problem. About four thousand solutions have been given, all of which, though differing, have been pronounced as correct. How will the 8 to 7 rule do to apply?

The Colored Ministerial Institute met in Carrollton on last Monday, at which Rev. A. M. Newman read an interesting paper on the "part ministers should take in politics."

Mrs. M. E. Lambert of Detroit, Mich., is writing a new story to be published in the Elevator. Mrs. Lambert is a fine writer, and the readers of the above named paper will enjoy a rich literary treat.

The export and import of slaves in Egypt has been prohibited by the Khedive and the Queen of Madagascar has by public proclamation liberated all the slaves on the island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A mass-meeting of colored persons was held here last night in respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton. Addresses were delivered by Frederick Douglass Mr. Pinchback, and the Rev. J. G. Bagwell, and suitable resolutions were adopted.

"I want the colored people to become land-owners, for then they will become conservative. I want to see the people of both races living in peace together, and on friendly terms with each other. If one is in prosperity the other will be also, and neither can go down without dragging the other with it."

—Ex. from speech of Gov. Wade Hampton.
Yes, break up all the large estates, sell them land on long time and easy terms, build school houses at every cross road, and they will surely become conservatives. Exactly, the white race is the stronger—the blacks have been slaves, but they are still the right arm of the South. Your sugar, cotton and rice are raised by sweat of the brow of the black man. Your wealth is dug by his hands. He might desert you, but he's loyal; and you, Oh! how easy for you to lift him up.

Religious.

The public are cordially invited to attend the Ordination service, on the opening of the "St. Philippe Episcopal Church," corner Prytania and Calhoun streets, on Sunday, Nov. 18, at half past 11 o'clock. The church has been handsomely arranged for the Episcopal service. Rt. Rev. J. B. Wilmer, Bishop of the diocese, will ordain as Deacon Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson and will preach the sermon.

OUR ELEMENTS.

The war brought large numbers of needy adventurers into our midst, the reconstruction act threw us, an inexperienced element, in the political arena. The wily rascals who had come among us, soon discovered our helplessness, and with devilish ingenuity managed to ingratiate themselves into our favor and secure the leadership of our necessities demanded. Through their tutelage we acquired the cunning and unreliability that have in some cases shown itself and been cited on every occasion as an evidence of the incapacity and unworthiness of our race.

These traits are our elements of weakness. Added to the weaknesses common to mankind, our imitative nature has probably increased our stock.

Under such circumstances, that we made mistakes is not strange; but we are rapidly improving.

Our emancipation from the control of the men who have been our advisors and who have used us mainly to their own advantage is already demonstrating our capacity and resources, and show forces in us not to be despised. We are daily proving our capability to take care of ourselves without—as has been charged—depending on conventions, "dead rolls" or petty offices.

We have our churches and schools, benevolent and co-operative societies, ministers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, planters, merchants and newspapers. Among us may be found competent representatives of the mechanic arts; masons, carpenters, painters, machinists, tailors, milliners, etc., etc. Our value both as producers and consumers cannot be denied; and constitute a combination of power, which properly applied will eventually secure us the same consideration enjoyed by other citizens. The establishment of our full equality is sure to come, what we most need is organization and unity of action. Let us foster and encourage every enterprise, help each other, and there by beget mutual confidence, build an enduring edifice with the material at hand, and by our integrity, fair dealing and worth force the recognition our elements of value entitle us.

THE LIBERIAN BUBBLE.

Lient. Flipper in a letter to the Charleston News, says:

"A rumor has come to me from various sources to the effect that I have promised to resign my commission in the army after serving the two years required by law, and to then accept another as General Commander-in-chief of the Liberian army. It has also come to my notice that many, particularly in the counties adjoining Georgia, are being persuaded, and are going to Liberia because I have made this promise. I shall consider it no small favor if you will state that there is no law requiring me to serve two years, that I never authorized any such statement as here made, that I have no sympathy whatever for the "Liberian Exodus" movement, that I give it neither countenance or support, but will oppose it whenever I think the occasion requires it. I am not at all disposed to flee from one shadow to grasp at another—from the supposed error of Hayes' Southern policy to the prospective glory of commanding Liberia's army."

The New York Times recommends:

"Some intelligent colored man to propose a scheme for the colonization of white Americans in Greenland. The beauties of the bracing Greenland climate could be eloquently pictured. It might be admitted that at first the colonist would find it unusually cold, but as soon as he became acclimated he would not mind the cold. The prospect of civilizing the Esquimaux and of establishing a vast Arctic republic, with an exclusive white government and a military academy into which no colored cadet could intrude, might awaken the enthusiasm of American white men, and induce them to embark in the ships of the Greenland Colonization Society. Of course the colonist would die of cold and hunger and scurvy, and would bitterly regret having left a comfortable home for the barren ice-fields of the polar regions; but if they did not live long enough to return and tell

their dismal story, and if every traveler who visited them and brought back a truthful report were to be denounced as a wicked enemy of the white race, the stream of emigration might be kept up. Colonizing Greenland with white men is at least as feasible and desirable as colonizing Africa with colored men, and of the two countries, the former is rather more healthy and attractive than the latter."

Harper's Weekly speaking of the Liberator Exodus, says:

"There may be good in this movement, but there is danger of great evil. Emigrant freedmen should not only be young, but intelligent also. To crowd the West coast of Africa with illiterate and untrained blacks will damage the Republic of Liberia, and fail to better the condition of the emigrants. The needs of the freedman at present are schools and education in the mechanic arts. Trying to make an intelligent community in West Africa out of an ignorant and unskilled population from America is as philosophical as laboring to coax water to run up hill."

Which views of the question we commend to those wide mouthed orators who everywhere and under all circumstances exhibit a zeal without knowledge.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Campbell, one of the ablest divines of the A. M. E. Church, has been in the city during the past week.

Rev. M. C. Cole, for many years connected with the educational department of our State, has charge of the Baptist Church, corner of Magazine and Second Sts.

Dr. Wm. Wells Brown, author of "The Black Man," "The Rising Son," etc., and Right Worthy Grand Templar of the Grand Lodge of the World, I. O. of Good Templars, reached our city Thursday and gave us a call. He is establishing lodges throughout the State and is here for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge with headquarters in this city.—Virginia Star.

REMOVAL OF DR. AUGUSTA.

For some time past unseen hands which have since been discovered, have been endeavoring to effect the removal of Dr. A. T. Augusta, M. D. from the professorship of anatomy in Howard University. The scheme has succeeded but too well, and a competent colored professor in an institution for the education of colored youth, has been removed to give place to a poor white medical professor. Dr. Augusta is closely allied to his people and deeply interested in the welfare of the colored students of Howard University, and the medical profession; former pupils and former associates of the Doctor say that his removal is from no other cause than color.

This assertion receives coloring from the fact that a less competent and unpopular white professor is chosen to succeed him. This prescription against competent colored professional men in institutions set apart for the education of colored youth should cease.

What is to be the effect of this accursed prejudice in the future of our graduates from our schools and colleges? They are competent to be pupils and graduates but not to be teachers in these institutions, according to the prevailing idea, unless they are nearer identified with the white race than the colored, both in color and sympathy. And what shall we, what can we think of men like Frederic Douglass and Bishop Brown, who are trustees of the institution, standing by, and without one word of protest, allowing the removal of a competent colored man from an institution, built, as it was, by monies of deceased colored soldiers, to give place to a white man to learn the profession.—Prog. American.

The Board of Regents of the colored Normal Institute met Thursday at the office of Supt. Lusher. Mr. Gutheim submitted a report embodying rules for the government of the school which was adopted. The building on the corner of Hospital and Royal streets will probably be secured, there will be a principal and one assistant, and the school term will be from Sept. to June.

CLIPPINGS.

Out of one hundred and ten jurors drawn for service in the District Court of Natchitoches parish, only four are colored.—Ex.

The trial of Jim McClendon, colored for the murder of C. M. Evans in September, 1875 resulted in the jury finding an unqualified verdict of guilty.—Morehouse Clarion.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged to supply Louisiana planters, through ex-Governor Herbert, with 100 tons of selected sugar-cane from Mexico.—Marksville Bulletin.

The tax-payers of Baton Rouge are to vote on the question of taxing themselves \$25,000 to aid the construction of the Clinton and Baton Rouge Railroad.—Iberville South.

Mrs. Pierre Landry, nee Emelia Terrio, died at her husband's residence, opposite Donaldsonville, on Wednesday, after an illness of about six months duration.—Chief.

Pinchback will put in his claim for the position of United States Senator from Louisiana, we hope he may be successful, but Morton is dead.—St. Louis Tribune.

Two colored persons have recently been bitten by dogs in Donaldsonville, and in both cases the inevitable was circulated that the animals were mad. Neither of the individuals bitten have shown symptoms of hydrophobia.—Chief.

The funeral of the Rev. Morris Herderson, late pastor of Beale St. colored Baptist church, Memphis, took place October 29th. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Landrum, of the Central Baptist Church. Five thousand colored people were in attendance.—People's Journal.

While Mr. T. G. Davidson was riding with another gentleman in a carriage, on the road to Port Vincent, recently, he was shot at by a person who was concealed in the switch cane. A buck-shot struck Mr. Davidson in the neck, but made no dangerous wound. The would be assassin has so far escaped capture.—Amite Independent.

Matilda Cook, a colored woman living on Mr. T. B. Bennett's plantation, locked her two small children in her house in which a brisk fire was burning, and visited a point over a mile distant. An hour or so after her departure, the house was discovered to be on fire, and by the time those near at hand arrived, it was one solid sheet of flame. Rescue was impossible and the unfortunate offspring of the careless woman were buried to death.—Pitt. Democrat.

So far the yield of sugar on the plantations now engaged in grinding has been small, the result reaching very little over a hoghead to the acre. True the cane ground has been the worst in the fields, generally, first and second years stubble, but little plant cane having yet been used. If a cold spell, say with a frost or two, should set in before the best qualities of cane can be reached, the result would be far greater. The cane is not deficient in juice, but lacks saccharine enough to make good yield.—Sugar Planter.

The late Senator Morton is said to have read newspapers more than books. He often felt the want of a more general acquaintance with literature, but never pretended to knowledge he didn't possess, nor was unwilling to ask for information.

"His favorite poetry was 'Paradise Lost.' He was a firm believer in revelation, but once said to a friend who was with him in Europe, that he was afraid to investigate the sources of his belief, or to subject it to the attacks of an acute and well-informed skeptic. On his death-bed he said as well as he could for his failing breath, that he had tried to live right, which was the only accepted preparation for death, or words to that effect. He had much veneration. He once said that he did not approve of sacred allusions in political speeches.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(Short articles on educational topics solicited.)

We desire for publication in our journal, information relative to the educational interest of the colored people of the country and will be glad to receive and publish short articles, letters, statistics of school, names of meritorious pupils, appointment or removal of teachers, doings of educational conventions, and in short anything that will show to the world that we are climbing up higher; to this end we invite the co-operation of our friends everywhere.

Mr. Barbadoes, the young colored man from Porto Rico, who was refused the opportunity to study medicine in New York, has matriculated at Michigan University.

Colored teachers are wanted in St. Louis as appears from the following:

Were there competent colored teachers on hand, they would obtain positions in the colored schools now taught by white teachers.—Tribune.

The State of Texas has just purchased 1400 acres of land with valuable buildings and improvements near Hempstead, for the State University for colored youths. The price paid was \$12,000. The intention is to combine the State University with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the same in effect to be a branch of the college at Bryan.

"Academic school No. 4," for colored youths has been opened in this city with Prof. Edmunds as principal, and Mrs. Prados, assistant.

Now, if the Regents will place a good educator at the head of the Normal School, such a one as Prof. P. M. Williams, of Baton Rouge, who has spent thirty years in the school-room, we shall have two good schools.

Gen. Armstrong of Hampton, Virginia, whose labors for the education of our Southern freedmen have endeared him to his countrymen, is full of hope for the future of the freedmen, provided always that education in knowledge and character is given them. Of the free schools in the South he expresses the opinion that scarce one in ten is properly taught. It is evidence of the growing zeal of the Southern whites for the education of the colored race that the sum of \$800,000 is now annually raised for that purpose.

The following report of the appropriations of the Peabody fund for the past year was made at a recent meeting of the trustees; Virginia, \$18,250; Georgia, 4000; North Carolina, \$4900; South Carolina, \$4300; Florida, \$6500; Alabama, has received in ten years \$55,450; Louisiana has received \$25,278; Texas, \$18,000; Arkansas, \$80,000; Tennessee, \$191,650; West Virginia \$107,710, and Mississippi about \$68,578. The last named State will get none of the fund this year.

If you want to succeed in life be thorough in your work, whatever it is. It is sometimes convenient to be Jack-of-all-trades, but it is always profitable to be master of one. A workman who thoroughly understands his business is seldom in danger of coming to want. While the mass of the inefficient suffer, the few who do the best work, whether men or women are always sought for.

The world is filled with inefficient—second and third rate men and women. The professions are crowded with mediocres who barely keep body and soul together, but there is always room and work higher up. In every profession, those who push ahead, and live laborious lives, though often discouraged, are sure to reach a commanding eminence in life. To succeed we must be something beyond a quack.

Give the children plenty of fresh air and light, but don't expose them to either.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Bureau of Immigration is receiving many letters of inquiry from various sources calling for information for farmers, mechanics, laborers, business men, and capitalists, who desire to settle in this State, or invest capital here. Our bureau has issued two descriptive circulars, with maps, for the benefit of such inquirers. We have sent off many circulars, and copies of "Louisiana As It Is," and written letters in response to letters of inquiry. Our bureau is open to receive description of lands worked on shares—any proposition that may enlighten the immigrant who wants to come to Louisiana.

We will record all such descriptions of lands and propositions in our books, which will always be open to strangers and persons wishing to purchase, and these descriptions will furnish the bureau with an additional fund of valuable information for future circulars, and to be used in our letters in reply to inquiries.

As our board has no funds and no income except the small amount furnished by merchants and others in New Orleans who subscribe to assist us in our labors, we respectfully beg the editors of the State to publish this notice for a few weeks or months, without charge to the board, for the benefit of immigration and the State.

WM. BOGERT, President.
Office Louisiana Bureau of Immigration, No. 8 Commercial Place, New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1877.

State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana.

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H. C. Warmoth, Vice President.
Wm. Vigers, Rec. Secretary.
Geo. T. Ruby, Cor. Secretary.
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DRY GOODS

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163 CANAL STREET 163

Offers Extraordinary Bargains to

READY MONEY PURCHASERS.

All Goods Marked in

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All Goods Exchanged or Money Refunded.

F. G. CARBAJAL,

Wholesale and Retail Cheap

FANCY GROCERY STORE,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

No. 224 Canal Street,

CORNER OF FRANKLIN.

Goods delivered to families free of charge.

SEND 25c. to G. P. BOWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

The Citizens' Savings Bank,

(A bank for small savings),

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pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

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All classes of working men of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own cities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, and you have learned what we offer. G. STRASS & CO., Portland, Maine.

PAINTER'S MANUAL.

How to sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, gilding, etc., make more money at work for us, in their own cities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, and you have learned what we offer. G. STRASS & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. ap 27 78 ly

L. BONQUOIS, CHAS. PAUL, BONQUOIS & PAUL, Boot and Shoe-Makers, UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Near Common Street, feb10 New Orleans.

W. KAPPEL, Fine Gold and Diamond JEWELRY MANUFACTORY, 73 Royal Street, 73 Between Conti and Bienville Streets, dec25 ly NEW ORLEANS.

TRY LEIGHTON'S NEW STYLES.

French Cut Shirts, English and American Cut Shirts, Coat Sleeve Shirts, Spiral Seam Shirts—all artistically balanced without any draw under the arm, or choking the neck. Store prices for New York Mills and Wamsutter, \$1.50; specially made to order, \$2 to \$3.

AT LEIGHTON'S, Corner Canal and St. Charles Sts.

See Hosiery Window.

FOUR PAIR HALF HOSE . . . 50c.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS . . . 50c.

AT LEIGHTON'S, Corner Canal and St. Charles Sts.

See Neck Wear Window.

SPRING STYLES, WINDSOR'S, 50c.

LEIGHTON'S, Corner Canal and St. Charles Sts. may19 ly

E. OFFNER,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now located at his Old Stand,

174 Canal Street. 174

(Opposite Variety Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day.

227 Customhouse St. 227

Corner of Avenue Street. feb3 NEW ORLEANS.

LOUIS BUSH, JOHN LEVET, REUBEN G. BUSH of Lafourche, of Iberville, of Orleans.

BUSH & LEVET,

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No. 31 Perdido Street,

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JOHN KUGLER,

Merchant Tailor,

133 COMMON STREET. 133

Near St. Charles Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done. feb10

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FIRE, MARINE AND INSURANCE.

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Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb10

CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES.

Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of songs by Hays, Danks, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

LA CREME DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to 24. A Collection of difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR BARGAIN, WE WILL RETURN YOUR MONEY.

Address, J. L. PETERS, 843 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL, DEALER IN—JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE, No. 95 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. June 6, 1874.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877

LOCAL.

Judge Rivers, of Plaquemines is here.

Bishop Campbell, of Philadelphia is in town.

Our Grant tells McMahon to submit or resign.

Stamps & Co., 140 Baronne St., selling groceries from one cent up.

R. H. Isabelle, ex-Pension Agent, has been released from du-rance vile on bonds.

Joe Diaz opened last Tuesday night; there was a "big time." See advertisement.

All preparations are now completed for the rebuilding of Straight University.

E. P. Durand, postmaster for Plaquemines, has been confirmed by the Senate.

We call attention to the card of Mr. F. Lopez, grocer, to be found in another column.

State Adjutant Gen. Patton met with a very painful accident last Monday by spraining his ankle.

General McMillan will not take charge of his office until he is confirmed.

There was a meeting of the Independent Club, last Thursday evening at their hall.

The cigar strike in this city is still being actively agitated. "Nothing like it."

Senator Landry, of Donaldsonville is the editor of the Monthly Record.

For choice groceries call on our friend Arthur Montfort, corner of Bayou Road and Tremé street.

Common street between Dryades and Baronne has been newly paved.

Assistant Postmaster Stanton has been ordered to the "Canonicus" stationed here.

Rev. N. Otts, formerly principal of the Tunisburg school has gone to North Carolina to take charge of a church.

Mr. Isaiah Mitchell, of Mississippi has been appointed mail agent on the champion steamer Robert E. Lee.

The ball given by the G. U. O. of O. P. at Exposition Hall last Saturday evening, was a financial success.

Hon. Effingham Lawrence, of Magnolia is in the city. He reports good crops in Plaquemines.

The celebrated German Military Band is discoursing sweet music at the "Old Drury."

The Grand Era has suspended for the present. We are informed that it will make its re-appearance in December, changing its publication day from Saturday to Wednesday.

Large lots of colored emigrants no daily arriving in this city, and passing into the parishes. Most of them appear to be from Georgia. Come on.

Cockrem does not appear anxious to resign. He thinks it's too severe a trial to be confirmed again. Collector King coincides with him.

It is really amusing to see how easy it is for the Washington correspondents of our daily contemporaries to find out so quickly everything that was possibly said or done in the Senatorial Republican caucuses.

136 Exchange Al.

LOUIS CHARLES informs his friends that he will open his new and splendid Saloon and Restaurant at 136 Exchange alley, on the 1st day of November; where he will entertain his friends both from town and country with the choicest vitals and liquors. Call here first, before going elsewhere.

Joe Diaz is in charge.

BOOK TABLE.

"THEO," A LOVE STORY. BY MRS. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," is published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. Of the many excellent stories written by Mrs. Burnett, "Theo" is one of the very best and purest kind, as well as one of the most charming love stories we have ever read. Few characters in modern fiction are as lovable as the noble, warm-hearted, impulsive girl, from whom the novel takes its name. She dares everything for the man she loves, with a self-sacrifice, that, for once, at least, has its reward. The feelings wherewith it deals are no less true and profound, than they are vividly portrayed. Mrs. Burnett, however, is always happy in her heroines. There are no two of them alike, yet all are "tender and true," full of womanliness and refinement, and at the same time full of individuality; and "Theo" is of a high, exalted type, one that you cannot help loving. The author is a born story-teller, for her genius is dramatic not didactic; she writes because she has a tale to tell, not because she has a homily to preach. Then too her artistic insight is of the keenest. Her characters always act naturally. No one can begin "Theo," and of choice lay it down unfinished. The volume is neatly printed and will have large sale, as the price of it is but fifty cents a copy, and will be found for sale by all booksellers, and on all rail road trains, or copies will be sent to any one, to any place, post-paid, on remitting fifty cents in a letter to the publisher, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Phil. Pa.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER, 1877.

Harper's Magazine for November is the concluding number of the Fifty-fifth Volume. The publishers announce for the coming year new serial novels by Miss Thackeray, Miss Mulock, and Thomas Hardy.

The November number is richly illustrated and full of exceedingly interesting matter.

Mrs. General Fremont begins in this number a short series of autobiographical papers—a narrative of her California experiences twenty years ago. In this first paper we have some very interesting glimpses of the scenes amidst which her early years were passed in St. Louis, Washington and New Orleans.

The Editorial Department, with their social gossip, scientific and literary intelligence, historical summary, and humorous anecdotes, are as varied and comprehensive as usual, including a very amusing "Drawer."

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Lowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

THIS PAPER IS ON SALE AT THE

ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents
Third & Chestnut Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1877.

COTTON—American standard of classification: General quotation. Ex. quot.

Low Ordinary..... 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Ordinary..... 7 3/4 @ 7 1/2

Strict Ordinary..... 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Good Ordinary..... 7 3/4 @ 7 1/2

Strict Good Ordinary..... 7 3/4 @ 7 1/2
Low Middling..... 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4

Strict Low Middling..... 10 3/4 @ 10 1/2
Middling..... 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4

Good Middling..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Middling Fair..... 11 3/4 @ 11 1/2

Fair..... 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875..... 21,377
Arr'd since last statement..... 1,362,670
Arrived previously..... 361,055—1,362,670

Total..... 1,391,047
Cleared to-day..... 1,500
Cleared previously..... 1,235,556—1,237,056

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared..... 156,491
Stock on hand same time last year 135,601

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d; to New York 7-16d; to Boston, Providence, Fall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via New York, 4c.

By rail—Cotton to Liverpool 9-32d.
SUGAR—7 1/2c for common, 8 1/2c for good common; 8 3/4c for fair; 9c for good fair; 9 1/2c for fully fair; 9 3/4c for prime; 10c for choice; 10 1/2c for yellow choice; and 11 1/2c for white choice.

COFFEES—We quote nominally at 35c @ 40c for common; 40c @ 45c for fair; 45c @ 50c for prime; 48c @ 53c for strictly prime, and 50c @ 55c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at \$5.50, double extra \$6.75, low treble extra \$7.50, good treble extra \$8.50, choice treble extra \$9.00 @ 9.50, choice extra \$9.75 @ 10.50, and family extra \$9.75 @ 10.50 bbl.

PORK—Mess \$17.25 @ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at \$17.75 @ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—6c for shoulders. BACON—Shoulders are held at 7 1/2c, clear rib sides 9 @ 9 1/2c, and clear sides 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4c bbl.

LARD—Keg is quoted at 10 1/2 @ 11c and tierce refined at 10 1/2c.

BREAKFAST BACON—9 1/2 @ 10 1/2c @ lb. CORN IN SACKS—White 70c, yell. 70c @ bushel.

BEAN—\$1.50 @ 100 lbs. HAY—Prime \$16; choice \$18 @ ton.

CORN MEAL—\$3.25 @ 50 lb. bbl. COW PEAS—\$2.65 @ bushel for mixed and \$2.85 for clay.

OATS—Choice St. Louis 50c, choice Galena 52c @ bushel.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at \$1.10 @ 11, and Western at \$1.14 @ 15 @ gallon.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are quoted at 11 1/2 @ 12c, and tierce 12 1/2 @ lb. WHEAT IN BULK—\$1.25 @ bushel.

BAGGING—13 1/2 @ 18 1/2c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp, domestic jute bagging is retailing at 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4c, India 11c @ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c @ lb. TORAROO—We quote as follows: low lugs 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2c, good 6 @ 6 1/2c, low leaf 7 @ 8c, medium 8 1/2 @ 10c, good leaf 10 1/2 @ 12c, fine 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c, selections 14 1/2 @ 16c.

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics, were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODOURLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, AT THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN FIREWORKS AT NIGHT, and exposing them to deprecations, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the abominable smell and noise caused by the prevailing system of cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOUR WHATSOEVER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices. jell 6m

THE INTER-OCEAN.

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party.

The INTER-OCEAN was at early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper in the Northwest.

Not one on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellencies in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes special claim as

A Family Newspaper.

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fire side.

The Commercial Department.

It conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports as full as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE, LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The INTER-OCEAN has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published in the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, and to all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription, DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance), per year \$12.00
By mail (payable in advance), 3 months \$3.00
Sunday edition, per year (extra)..... 2.00

SEMI-WEEKLY.
By mail, per year (in advance)..... \$3.00
By mail, club of four (in advance)..... 11.00
By mail, club of six (in advance)..... 16.00
By mail, club of ten (in advance)..... 25.00
One YEAR copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.
By mail per year (in advance)..... \$1.50
Club of four (in advance)..... 5.00
Club of ten (in advance)..... 12.00
Club of twenty (in advance)..... 20.00
One YEAR copy with every club of twenty.

Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Address

INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake street, Chicago

THIRD QUARTERLY

TWO DOLLAR SCHEME.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$2 EACH.

\$200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE

Single Number Lottery.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

CLASS L.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1877.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$30,000 is... \$30,000
1 Prize of \$10,000 is... 10,000

1 .. 5,000 is... 5,000
2 .. 2,500 is... 5,000

5 .. 1,000 is... 5,000
20 .. 500 is... 10,000

100 .. 100 are... 10,000
200 .. 50 are... 10,000

500 .. 20 are... 10,000
1,000 .. 10 are... 10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$20,000 Prize are... \$1,700

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$10,000 Prize are... 1,800

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$50 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$5,000 Prize are... 900

1877 Prizes, All amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1877,

AT

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Whole Tickets, \$2.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Look Box 692, New Orleans Post Office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the Dollar Drawing of Oct. 2, 1877,

ALL THE PRIZES

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable Guarantee required, and must, in every instance, accompany application to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN A NEGATIVE REPLY.

Feb 2

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverley Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most judicious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES,

HISTORY,

BIOGRAPHY,

Music and Poetry.

The paper contains no politics, no religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months..... \$6.00
One copy for 6 months..... 3.00
One copy for 3 months..... 1.50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the set number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received.

Monthly price, \$7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE

and either "Lady's Gazette of Fashion," "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," "Weekly," or "Bazar," or "Godey's Lady's Book," one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribers.—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written as marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

PETERSONS' COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTE LIST.—This excellent publication, of great advantage to every one in business, from the millionaire, banker, and auditors of vast railroad enterprises, to the retail dealer, is even more perfect at the present time than it has been in the past. It is a semi-weekly publication, containing full and accurate description of all Counterfeit Notes in existence. New bogus bills described as soon as they appear. Every number of the Detector also contains concise, reliable and impartial reviews of the National and local monetary situation, business items, and late railroad news. As an advertising medium among the very best classes of purchasers, PETERSONS' DETECTOR has not its equal in the world. We advise all Business Men to subscribe. The terms of subscription for the Monthly issue is only \$1.50 a year; Semi-monthly, \$3.00 a year. Subscriptions may commence with any month. A canvasser could get up a large list of subscribers for it in this neighborhood. Address T. C. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., for specimen copy.

As there is a great furor now about Old Coins, we would advise all to get a copy of PETERSONS' COIN BOOK containing perfect fac-simile impressions of the Coins of the World. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1.—by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. j22 tf

SAVE MONEY

by sending \$4.75 for any \$4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price \$6), or \$5.75 for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price \$3). Address

Feb 3 THE TRIBUNE, New York.

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
AND PRINTER,
73 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Carriages furnished at the shorter notice.

THE BEST PAPER.

TRY IT.
Postage Free.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. LOPEZ.
DEALERS IN
Family Groceries and Liquors.
WOOD AND COAL
at lowest prices, 295 Gravier street,
New Orleans, La.

T. B. STAMPS & CO.,
GROCERS
General Produce Merchants,
No. 140 Baronne street between
Poydras and Lafayette.

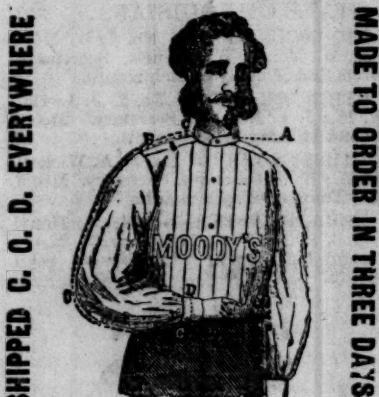
All orders from the city and country
attended to with dispatch, and at the
lowest prices.

40 CENTS
Will buy the prettiest song of the past
ten years.

WHISPER YOU'LL BE MINE LOVE
FOR PIANO OR ORGAN
By Rutledge, author of "Save the Sweet-
est Kiss for Me." It has a perfectly
bewitching melody that sings
itself right into the hearts
of music lovers the
world over.
Hear it once and love it forever. Ele-
gant crimson and gold title page.
All music dealers sell it.
Published by
LUDDEN & BATES,
Savannah, Ga.



S. N. MOODY'S
GREAT SHIRT FACTORY
OF THE SOUTH,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS.
S. W. Moody, Manager.



SHIRTS from \$1.25 to \$3.00 a piece, and
an equal variety of Gentlemen's Furnish-
ing Goods at prices to suit the times.
AT THE GRANITE PALACE,
Corner Canal and Royal Streets,
oct 23, 1875

C. F. ADAMS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN THE
POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS
OF ALL NATIONS,
ap 21 CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

THOS. H. HANDY & CO.
AGENTS FOR
SAZERAC BRANDIES
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines and Liquors,
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET
feb 10 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

186 Exchange Al.
LOUIS CHARLES informs his friends that
he will open his new and splendid Saloon
and Restaurant at 136 Exchange alley, on
the 1st day of November; where he will
entertain his friends both from town and
country with the choicest viands and li-
quors. Call here first, before going else-
where.
Joe Diaz is in charge.



"How to get Rich"
at 24 pages Pamphlet
sent free by the
Liquor's Savings Bank
New Orleans, La.

BOOK TABLE.

"THEO," A LOVE STORY. BY MRS.
Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of
"That Lass o' Lowrie's," is published by
T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.
Of the many excellent stories written
by Mrs. Burnett, "Theo" is one of the
very best and purest kind, as well as one
of the most charming love stories we have
ever read. Few characters in modern fic-
tion are as lovable, as the noble, warm-
hearted, impulsive girl, from whom the
novel takes its name. She does every-
thing for the man she loves, with a self-
sacrifice, that, for once, at least, has its
reward. The feelings wherewith it deals
are no less true and profound, than they
are vividly portrayed. Mrs. Burnett,
however, is always happy in her heroines:
There are no two of them alike, yet all
are "tender and true;" full of womanliness
and refinement, and at the same time full
of individuality; and "Theo" is of a high,
exalted type, one that you cannot help
loving. The author is a born story-teller,
for her genius is dramatic not didactic;
she writes because she has a tale to tell,
not because she has a homily to preach.
Then too her artistic insight is of the
keenest. Her characters always act nat-
urally. No one can begin "Theo," and
of choice lay it down unfinished. The
volume is neatly printed and will have
large sale, as the price of it is but Fifty
cents a copy, and will be found for sale
by all booksellers, and on all rail road
trains, or copies will be sent to any one,
to any place, post-paid, on remitting fifty
cents in a letter to the publisher, T. B.
Peterson & Brothers, Phil. Pa.

**HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEM-
BER, 1877.**

Harpers Magazine for November is the
concluding number of the Fifty-fifth Vol-
ume. The publishers announce for the
coming year new serial novels by Miss
Thackeray, Miss Mulock, and Thomas
Hardy.

The November number is richly illus-
trated and full of exceedingly interesting
matter.
Mrs. General Fremont begins in this
number a short series of autobiographical
papers—a narrative of her California ex-
periences twenty years ago. In this first
paper we have some very interesting
 glimpses of the scenes amidst which her
early years were passed in St. Louis,
Washington and New Orleans.

The Editorial Departments, with their
social gossip, scientific and literary in-
telligence, historical summary, and hu-
morous anecdotes, are as varied and com-
prehensive as usual, including a very
amusing "Drawer."

ADVERTISING: CHAPMAN: Good:
Systematic. All persons who contemplate
making contracts with newspapers for the
insertion of advertisements, should send
to Chapman & Co., 41 Park
Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK
(ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of
over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing
the cost. Advertisements taken for leading
papers in many States at a tremendous re-
duction from publishers rates. Get this
book

ROWE & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1877.

COTTON—American standard of clas-
sification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Interior.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4	8 1/2
Low Ordinary.....	7 3/4 @ 8 1/4	8 3/4
Ordinary.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4	8 3/4
Strict Ordinary.....	8 3/4 @ 8 1/2	8 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4	8 3/4
Strict Good Ordinary.....	8 3/4 @ 9 1/4	9 1/4
Low Middling.....	10 @ 10 1/4	10
Strict Low Middling.....	10 1/4 @ 10 3/4	10 3/4
Middling.....	10 3/4 @ 10 1/2	10 1/2
Strict Middling.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4	10 3/4
Good Middling.....	11 @ 11 1/4	11 1/4
Middling Fair.....	11 1/4 @ 11 3/4	11 3/4
Fair.....	12 @ 12 1/4	12 1/4

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875.....39,377
Arr'd since last statement, 1,875
Arrived previously.....1,361,055—1,362,670

Total.....1,391,047

Cleared to-day.....1,500

Cleared previously.....1,235,556—1,237,056

Stock on hand and on shipboard.....156,491

Not cleared.....156,491

Stock on hand same time last year 135,601

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d;

to New York 7-16d; to Boston, Providence,

Fall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

via New York, 10c.

By rail—Cotton to Liverpool 9-32d.

50c @ 40c for common; 40c @ 45c for fair;

45c @ 50c for prime; 45c @ 55c for strictly

prime; 50c for choice; 50c @ 55c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at \$5 50, double

extra \$6 75, low treble extra \$7 50, good

treble extra \$8 50, choice treble extra

\$9 00 @ 50, choice extra \$9 75 @ 10 50, and

family extra \$9 75 @ 10 50 bbl.

PORK—Mess \$17 25 @ bbl. Dealers are

jobbing at \$17 75 @ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—6c for shoulders.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 7c,

clear rib sides 9 @ 9 1/2c, and clear sides

9 @ 9 1/2c @ lb.

LARD—Keg is quoted at 10 1/2 @ 11c and

terce refined at 10 1/2c.

BREKFAST BACON—9 1/2 @ 10 1/2c @ lb.

CORN IN SACKS—White 70c, yell 70c

70c @ bushel.

BEAN—\$1 50 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime \$16; choice \$18 @ ton.

CORN MEAL—\$3 25 @ 3 50 @ bbl.

COW PEAS—\$2 65 @ bushel for mixed

and \$2 85 for clay.

OATS—Choice St. Louis 50c, choice

Galena 52c @ bushel.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted

at \$1 10 @ 1 11, and Western at \$1 14 @

1 15 @ gallon.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are quoted

at 11 1/2 @ 12c, and terces 12 1/2 @ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—\$1 25 @ bushel.

BAGGING—13 1/2 @ 13 1/2c in round lots for

domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute

and hemp is retailing at 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2c, India

11c @ yard.

STARBON—Is quoted at 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2c @ lb.

TORRICO—We quote as follows: low

lugs 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2c, good 5 @ 6 1/2c; low leaf 7 @

8c, medium 8 1/2 @ 10c; good leaf 10 @ 12c

12c; fine 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c; selections 14 @ 16c.

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE

KEEPERS!
THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS
OF WATER CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in
an inoffensive manner, without detriment
to public health, is a subject which has
engaged the attention of the authorities of
all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a
large proportion of deaths resulting from
cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery
malarious fevers, and even epidemics
were attributable to the terribly offensive
gases which arose from human excreta,
upon its removal from the original deposit
with buckets, agitating and exposing the
contents to the atmosphere during the
process of the work, and infesting the air
while being transported through the streets
to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to
its baneful effects, and sought in vain for
a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm
of Baltimore mechanics has at last over-
come this seemingly insurmountable bar-
rier, and given us an invention which, in
the opinion of the sanitary officers of
some twenty-five of the largest cities of
the Union, is as near perfection for the
purpose intended as it is possible to
approach.

This invention is emphatically what it
is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVAT-
ING APPARATUS—devoid of all the dis-
tressing features of the cart-and-bucket system.
Its advantages are manifold, and it com-
mends itself to the attention of landlords
and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be
emptied in a space of time varying from
ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, thus
THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN FRONT
DOORS AT NIGHT, and exposing them to depre-
dations, and causing the inmates to be
awakened by the abominable smell and
noise caused by the prevailing system of
cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a char-
acter as not to attract attention, nor would
the passer-by be unnecessarily informed, have any
idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATSOEVER.—The
sickening effluvia which arises under the
old system is entirely obviated, and the
gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and
boards of health of this, and nearly all
other large cities, recommended its use
declaring it to be cleanly, odorless,
economical, practicable, and a preventive
of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the
invention possesses all the qualities
claimed, and shows it to be worthy of
adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by
the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating
Company, who are now ready to go into
practical operation.
All orders left at the office of the Com-
pany, 153 Common street, or sent to Box
913 Post-office, will receive prompt at-
tention, and at low prices. jell 2m

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,
Established less than three years ago as a
Representative Republican Paper, pledged to
maintain and defend the principles and or-
ganization of the National Republican party
the INTER-OCEAN was early pushed to the
forefront of journalism and achieved a
success unprecedented in the history of such
enterprises. By universal assent it has been
assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the
INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor.
It aims at the highest excellence in all de-
partments, and in this era of progressive
journalism aspires to position among the
best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes special claim as

A Family Newspaper.

Its columns are carefully guarded against
objectionable matter, and every effort is made
to render it a pleasant and profitable com-
panion at the home fire side.

The Commercial Department.

Is conducted in great care, and everything
possible is done to make the Market Reports
such as the Farmers and Business Men of
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Club of ten (in advance).....12 00

Club of twenty (in advance).....20 00

One year copy with every club of twenty.

Special arrangements made with coun-
try publishers for clubbing with their pub-
lications.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be
sent by draft, money order, express, or regis-
tered letter, at our risk.

Address

INTER-OCEAN,

119 Lake street, Chicago.

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\$200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE

Single Number Lottery.

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20 .. 500 is...10,000

100 .. 100 are...10,000

200 .. 50 are...10,000

500 .. 20 are...10,000

1,000 .. 10 are...10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$200

each for the nine remain-

ing units of the same ten

of the No. drawing the

\$20,000 Prize are.....1,700

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$100

each for the nine remain-

ing units of the same ten

of the No. drawing the

\$10,000 Prize are.....1,800

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$50

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